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Hongkong 26th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to apply to the office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

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SWATOW HOTEL FIRE.

F. H. HYDE v. THE ROYAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

The case was resumed before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for China, at Shanghai, on the 31st ult.

The claim was for \$19,453 for loss and damage caused by a fire which broke out on plaintiff's premises, the Swatow Hotel, on August 26th, 1914. The house and contents were covered by a fire insurance policy, dated December 22nd, 1902.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. H. Browett appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants being represented by Mr. R. N. Macleod.

The plaintiff, in answer to questions by Mr. Browett, said at the time of the fire he was not in a state of bankruptcy. He owned the Swatow Hotel, and had money due to him amounting to \$10,000. He was made bankrupt in December. He resigned his position with the Ritz Cafe in October, and he made them a present of the Tis. 4,000 which he had put into the business. The reason he resigned was because he was not satisfied with the manner in which the cafe was run.

In answer to Mr. Macleod, in cross-examination, Mr. Hyde stated that he did not know whether his position, at the time of the fire, was better or worse than his position as disclosed by the statement of claim. After the fire he resigned from the Ritz Cafe, but he did not know that the cafe was in difficulty at all, neither did he consider his Tis. 4,000 lost. The first thing he heard about any difficulties in connection with the Ritz Cafe was when the Receiver was named that he had already resigned at that time.

Mr. Macleod—I think you told Mr. O'Neill that you never had any claim against a fire insurance company—I told him I had never made out a claim before.

Is that true?—Yes, I have never made out a claim.

You had a fire on a motor-boat, I think, in Hongkong?—Yes.

And you made a claim against the Commercial Insurance Co.?—Yes, but the claim was made out by Mr. Master, of Johnson, Stokes & Master. I never saw the claim.

You did not mention that to Mr. O'Neill?—I think I followed the question, and Mr. O'Neill never asked me. The witness further stated that he did not expect trouble of any kind in connection with his claim. He was only trying to get what he thought he was entitled to under the policy. The company had been taking his premiums all the time. The witness said he complained that the company did not give him assistance in preparing his claim. He did not expect Mr. O'Neill to occupy his time and to interrupt him when he was doing his best.

In answer to further questions, the witness said he would have accepted a reduction from the Insurance Co. if they had not taken the case to the jury. He never gave cause for Mrs. Sellevold to have any suspicion that he desired to deprive her of her share of the property.

Mr. Macleod—But you did, on several occasions, express a desire to be paid in Shanghai?—Yes, and I told Mr. O'Neill the reason. I said that if the policy was settled in the office in Shanghai, I might as well be paid here in order to save exchange in sending the money to Swatow.

You did not hear of these visits by Mrs. Sellevold to the Norwegian and British Consulates, and to Mr. O'Neill until afterwards?—No.

Will you explain why your step-daughter should go and see all these people on the subject of her mother's will rather than show you?—That I cannot explain.

She went to see the Norwegian Consul on the 18th, and why did you go the next day and demand why she had been there?—On the Sunday my step-daughter spoke to me about her Consul wishing to see her. I received a chit from her that he had sent her a letter, and the next morning, when I called in to see my daughter I was told that she had gone round to her Consul. I went there, and I was told she had gone to the British Consulate. I went to the Norwegian Consulate and complained to him about bothering her on a Sunday.

You were rather upset, weren't you? I was upset about these people bothering the woman, because she was nice. Did it occur to you at all that she might be bothering them? I know that she had sent for her. Neither the Norwegian Consul, the British Consul, nor Mrs. Sellevold, he continued, told him about the late Mrs. Hyde's will. Mrs. Sellevold told him eventually when they were on the steamer leaving Swatow.

Mr. Macleod—Did you not, in fact, have a difference with your wife?—No.

She had some money invested in the hotel?—The money was put in my name when we were married.

So some of her money had gone to buy the hotel?—Naturally.

Do you say she never tried before to get some arrangement to protect her interests?—No.

But in the spring of 1914 she suddenly got anxious?—Through what Captain Evans told her. I think you said your wife accused you of spending more money than you ought to?—She did not accuse me. It was Captain Evans who told her this.

And you used the expression that she said something about your "big on the loose"?—That was the opinion she gave me.

You were, were you not?—No, sir, I was not.

There was no other woman?—No.

But your wife had insisted on having the paper?—I agreed to give it to her.

And she made her will in Mrs. Sellevold's favour, and you knew nothing about it?—You left Hongkong in March while your wife was still ill?—Yes, my wife was in hospital. I called to see her every day, and I was told by the authorities that my wife might live a week, or two months or a year. I had cabled my money to Shanghai with the Ritz Cafe, and I asked the doctor if it was any use my remaining. He said no, she might live for twelve months.

Your wife died, in fact, die very soon after you left?—She died a month after.

And you did not return?—I did not return to Hongkong.

You say there was no other woman at any time?—Not that had any difference with my wife.

Who was the woman living with you in the Astor House Hotel, Swatow, in September, 1914?—My friend; we travelled together from Shanghai, and for appearances I entered her as Mrs. Hyde.

And she had not been living with you in Hongkong before?—I used to see that lady in Hongkong. My wife was in Swatow.

This friend of yours wrote the letters which you sent to Mr. O'Neill?—She copied them; she assisted me.

The original drafts were written by her?—Yes, for me at my request, and Mrs. Sellevold was there also.

In the afternoon, Mr. Wilkinson summed up the case on behalf of the plaintiff. He directed his lordship's attention to the contract itself. There was no exception taken to property held in trust. The policy was issued many years ago by the same company, and the building was then valued at \$15,000. There was no question then of the property being overvalued, because Mr. Hyde had paid his premium on the amounts. With regard to the question of the jewellery, Counsel said that it would be the last thing a woman would do who had a difference with her husband, to go away and leave her jewellery in Swatow with some very man who was getting away from it.

It was very unlikely that Mrs. Hyde left her jewellery in Swatow, and that Mrs. Sellevold should also leave it behind when she went down to Hongkong. But that was what Mr. O'Neill said was told to him. It was quite consistent with what they knew of the circumstances of the fire that the box containing the jewellery might have been taken away. After dealing with the law on the question of proof, Mr. Wilkinson said Mr. Hyde was not compelled to give a detailed claim, according to the policy. He was permitted to make such a claim by Mr. O'Neill, and if there was any fault it was their's more than Mr. Hyde's. The first item in the claim was that for the bar, \$500, and on that he submitted that if the plaintiff desired to defraud the insurance company, the last place where he would try to pile it on would be the very first item in the claim. The plaintiff, he contended, should not have been asked to make the detailed claim at all. The insurance company were wrong in placing Mr. Hyde in the position they did.

His lordship—I do not propose to find what he ought to have done as a jury. It is only reasonable that the insurance company should know what they are paying for, but I do not think it matters. It is a question of whether it is fraudulent.

With regard to the question of bankruptcy, Mr. Wilkinson said there was a question of the plaintiff being a bankrupt at the time of the fire. He became bankrupt after he was a partner in the Ritz Cafe, with many others. He was the one man with money, and that was the reason he was made bankrupt. On the matter of morals, counsel said he would submit to his lordship, sitting as a jury, that the plaintiff was a bluff, honest person. The matter was unpleasant, but he told the truth about it.

The case was again adjourned.

SHANGHAI, June 1st.

Mr. Macleod, addressing his lordship on behalf of the defendant company, first of all dealt with the law on the case, and said that the question of exaggeration was one for the jury—as to whether the exaggeration was such, or made in such circumstances, that it was impossible to believe that it was honest. He had to submit on the facts that the case of the defendant company had been proved. He referred his lordship's attention to paragraph 3 of the policy, wherein it was stated that the policy did not cover china, glassware, clocks, watches, etc., unless specially mentioned in the policy.

He then dealt with the seriousness of the defence to the plaintiff, Mr. Hyde, and he did not wish in any way to put his clients' case stronger than he needed to do, or stronger than would be quite fair to Mr. Hyde, putting the very best possible light on his behaviour, because it was a serious matter to him. On the other hand, there was a certain duty on insurance companies to see that proper inquiry was made. Where a defence of fraud was raised, it was inevitable that strong things should be said, and it was not possible to avoid saying things which were somewhat severe, and he could only hope that his lordship would find that the company was justified in putting forward the particular charges against the plaintiff.

His lordship—I may say at once, at this period, assuming for the purposes of these remarks that I find for the plaintiff, that I think he has brought this inquiry upon himself by his conduct, and your clients are quite justified in having the matter threshed out in Court. I know it is a very important thing for an insurance company, and I think it is the duty of the Court to say that they are perfectly right, whichever way the judgment goes.

Mr. Macleod said he was sure that his clients would very much appreciate his lordship's remarks, as it was an unpleasant thing for an insurance company to bring a case into Court. He was endeavouring, he said, beforehand to satisfy his lordship that in any attack on Mr. Hyde, as he must do, he did not lose sight of the fact that it was serious, and that it might have serious consequences for him. In the first place, the defendant raised condition 6 of the policy with regard to the fact that the plaintiff did not, in Swatow, afford the company that information which he should have done. The most important effect of that part of the defence was that it constituted considerable evidence of fraud. His lordship would consider the number of refusals that Mr. O'Neill received from Mr. Hyde to give a detailed claim or anything in that line. It was strong evidence on the question of honesty or dishonesty on the part of the plaintiff in making the claim.

The main defence, continued Mr. Macleod, was on condition 7 of the policy, viz., the question of fraud. On that defence of fraud, the particulars raised the allegation that the jewellery, described as that of the late Mrs. Hyde, was not the property of the plaintiff. It was not a question of law, but was intended to be a

perfectly simple question as to whether it was the plaintiff's jewellery or Mrs. Sellevold's. If it was Mrs. Sellevold's, then the plaintiff was not entitled to claim for it, and he must have known it. The defence was made on the statements of Mrs. Sellevold to Mr. O'Neill. The matter of the jewellery was somewhat difficult. He must say frankly that it seemed to him they had not been able to put before his lordship enough evidence to find, affirmatively, that the jewellery was not the property of Mr. Hyde. Taking the points raised strictly in order, brought him to the point as to whether the jewellery was on the premises. The question that presented itself to Mr. O'Neill was that if the jewellery was on the premises at the time of the fire, where was it now? The thing which created a good deal of suspicion in his mind was Mrs. Sellevold's inability to describe the box in which the jewellery was kept, and without holding in any way that Mrs. Sellevold was dishonest in her statement in the witness-box, it was quite clear that her evidence on that and many other points was scarcely to be allowed any weight at all as compared with the statements of Mr. O'Neill. With regard to the turning over of the debris, they had positive evidence that no steps of any kind were taken by either Mrs. Sellevold or the plaintiff about the jewellery. If there had been any suspicion that the jewellery was amongst the things removed by the coolies, surely the plaintiff would have done something. He agreed that it might be difficult to find evidences of rings and such like things, but there was no trace of anything at all. It seemed to him that the evidence concerning the jewellery was exceedingly unsatisfactory. If the burden had been on the other side of proving that the jewellery was there, he thought they would have had considerable difficulty in doing so.

The second point of fraud was that goods were claimed for which were not on the premises at the time of the fire. He was not concerned with the cause of the fire, and it was not for him to deal with that part of the case, but he had to submit to his lordship that there was another possible explanation of goods, which should have been on the premises before the fire, not being found. The defence was not one of arson, but if certain of the evidences pointed to that conclusion it was not his fault. It was the business of the defendant company to put before his lordship what was found, and to argue from that what was in the hotel before the fire. With regard to the complaint of the plaintiff, that no assistance was rendered by Mr. O'Neill, counsel said he gave all the assistance he possibly could. Mr. O'Neill did not know what was in the hotel, and he could not make out the claim. He told Mr. Hyde exactly what the company required, and offered to give all the possible help he could. Mr. Hyde's attitude then, as it had been in the box, was one of certainty rather than

case.

In conclusion, Mr. Macleod submitted that the claim was made deliberately. He thought his lordship could not escape from the conclusion that the plaintiff, having, in the first place, made a claim for practically the full amount for which he was insured, when he set down to work to make his details, he did so to make them come up to his first claim. He succeeded in doing that, but absolutely refused to alter them. It might be natural, it might be only human, but it was not honest.

His lordship said he would give his decision the next morning.

JUDGMENT.

SHANGHAI, June 2nd.

His lordship Sir Haviland de Saumarez delivered a very lengthy judgment in the case. He reviewed at considerable length the evidences given in the case, and came to the conclusion that the valuation of the property had been very grossly exaggerated. His lordship went on to say:—But there is in addition, the absence from the debris of a considerable amount of the articles claimed for, the remains of which one might have expected to find. Now, Mr. O'Neill says that he went very carefully over the debris and he is convinced that it could not have been tampered with. On the other hand, there is a lapse of time which took place between the fire and the time when he did in fact go over this stuff. Considering the fact that the Chinese coolies are probably a past master in the art of pilfering, I am inclined to think that more was taken than perhaps Mr. O'Neill was aware of, and if it had remained simply for me to act upon the evidence of what was in the debris, I should not have felt justified in finding a verdict for the defendant. But when we have all these things, one after another, unaccounted for—a large number of bottles, crockery, cutlery, a certain amount of cutlery and so on—I cannot believe that all that would have been cleared out so thoroughly as appears to have been the case, if they had been there in the quantity that Hyde alleges.

Now I think that those matters considered, I can return to the attitude in which Hyde approached the making of this inventory. He is a man, as he said himself, without much education. He has passed a considerable amount of his time at sea. For as I am of that class of man, I think they are very often somewhat under the auspices of mere landlubber. He was also angry; he had lost all his possessions, and he thought that the agent of the company had not treated him well, and he was worried by being set down with a pen in his hand and having to write a complete list of the furniture in his house. The result was that he became "d-d-gy" about it, and I think his attitude was that having to make a claim he would make it, if the company wanted an inventory they could have an inventory, and they should have a sort of inventory that he was going to give and that that inventory was going to represent a very substantial sum practically, in fact, the sum for which he was insured. Now if that had been all, then again I think my verdict would have had to be for the plaintiff. But it was not all.

There comes that very important interview of the 12th, when the company's agent, thinking that the claim was exaggerated, asked him for explanations of a considerable number of items which

were not satisfactory, and pressed upon him a considerable number of matters of which he was suspicious in the hope that better counsel would prevail. Finally he appears to have invited him to swear to the truth of this document, and Hyde did so. He appears to have thought, at all events he says now he thought, it was a formality, and that that would be an end of the matter. I cannot say that I think that that was altogether so. He appears to have been very clever in taking these points afterwards which make in his favour, or at all events excuse his attitude: for instance, as all declarations of that kind are made, it is sworn to the best of his information and belief. Now Hyde says "This is to the best of my information and belief, and I insist upon that." However that may be I do not know, but I can hardly believe that in fact these figures were, to the best of his knowledge and belief, just figures and such as he ought to have put in his claim. However, the result of this interview is that notwithstanding all these remonstrances he sticks to his figure. Shortly afterwards he refuses an offer of 75 per cent. of his claim, which he now says was on account of the jewellery, not being included. It might have had some weight with him, but at the same time, whether it had or had not there is a definite refusal to agree to the value of this property at 75 per cent. of what he claimed and, as I have now come to the conclusion, was very much greater than it was actually worth. The result of that was that he sat down in this frame of mind and he recklessly made this list not caring whether it was accurate or whether it gave a true value of the supposed contents of the hotel. Later on he might have put that right; if it had been a fit of temper and no more, as it perhaps was at the beginning, then he could and ought to have corrected himself later on. He did not do so. The only reduction he proposed to make was the sum of \$319, a very small amount, in respect of certain articles which he found were not in the hotel, and which, indeed, could be produced elsewhere, and down to the time of the writ that was absolutely the only reduction he ever sought to make in the claim which he put forward.

In these circumstances, I cannot find that his original claim was made in this form owing to the temper in which he was conducting the negotiations; but that he must be held to have meant what is the natural result of sending in a claim of this kind viz., the company should pay him a sum of money to which he knew he was not entitled. In these circumstances, my verdict must be for the defendants, and as regards the judgment the figures require consideration. The claim, I think, includes some other matters besides this.

Mr. Macleod—in that case, my lord, the plaintiff is not entitled to anything on the policy. It has been held frequently that if a fraudulent claim is made on one portion it affects the whole claim.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that with regard to the question of the building, this had been arbitrated upon and settled. His lordship said that Mr. Macleod could apply for judgment on a future occasion, and indicated that the company might possibly consider the question of an arrangement as to the property claim.

INVENTIONS FOR THE TRENCHES.

The outbreak of war, states the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, in a report published recently, naturally provided a stimulus to inventions connected with military and naval subjects, particularly aerial warfare and submarine mining. Bombs and their projection from aircraft have claimed considerably attention from inventors, as also have means for detecting submarines and torpedoes and for protecting ships from them.

The revival of ancient methods of warfare is shown in applications for darts, mechanical means of throwing bombs, and other projectiles, and body armour; other inventions include bullet-proof shields, periscopes for trench work, sleeping bags, and combination knives, forks, and spoons. The disaster to the submarine 47 directed attention to the problem of locating wrecked submarines and signalling to and from their occupants. In the field of aeronautics, in which invention had been very active during the last few years, a marked falling off is observed.

Reporting on the action taken in regard to patents and trade-marks owned by alien enemies—the Comptroller-General says that in the majority of applications made under the Act passed soon after the war broke out, licences for manufacture under these patents have been granted to proper applicants on the condition of paying a royalty to the Public Trustee until the Board of Trade orders otherwise. The ultimate destination of the royalty will, no doubt, be carefully considered by the Board of Trade at the end of the war, when all the circumstances, including the treatment of British industrial property in alien enemy countries, will be taken into account.

The policy has not been to destroy or confiscate the patent rights, or rights arising from the registration of designs or trade marks, owned by alien enemies, but to foster the sale and manufacture of goods by giving to the manufacturer or merchant an effective security against any legal proceedings for infringement heretofore.

The great activity noted during the last few years in the motor-vehicle industry appears to have passed its zenith, the number of applications in connection with motor-vehicles at the Inter alia combustion engines, although still great, showing a notable falling off as compared with the previous year's total. A great amount of inventive ingenuity has been applied to the problem of simultaneously locking all the carriage doors of a train from the guard's van.

The British Admiralty early in May permitted resumption of trade between England and Holland, but no passenger traffic.

perfectly simple question as to whether it was the plaintiff's jewellery or Mrs. Sellevold's. If it was Mrs. Sellevold's, then the plaintiff was not entitled to claim for it, and he must have known it. The defence was made on the statements of Mrs. Sellevold to Mr. O'Neill. The matter of the jewellery was somewhat difficult. He must say frankly that it seemed to him they had not been able to put before his lordship enough evidence to find, affirmatively, that the jewellery was not the property of Mr. Hyde. Taking the points raised strictly in order, brought him to the point as to whether the jewellery was on the premises. The question that presented itself to Mr. O'Neill was that if the jewellery was on the premises at the time of the fire, where was it now? The thing which created a good deal of suspicion in his mind was Mrs. Sellevold's inability to describe the box in which the jewellery was kept, and without holding in any way that Mrs. Sellevold was dishonest in her statement in the witness-box, it was quite clear that her evidence on that and many other points was scarcely to be allowed any weight at all as compared with the statements of Mr. O'Neill. With regard to the turning over of the debris, they had positive evidence that no steps of any kind were taken by either Mrs. Sellevold or the plaintiff about the jewellery. If there had been any suspicion that the jewellery was amongst the things removed by the coolies, surely the plaintiff would have done something. He agreed that it might be difficult to find evidences of rings and such like things, but there was no trace of anything at all. It seemed to him that the evidence concerning the jewellery was exceedingly unsatisfactory. If the burden had been on the other side of proving that the jewellery was there, he thought they would have had considerable difficulty in doing so.

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In these circumstances, I cannot find that his original claim was made in this form owing to the temper in which he was conducting the negotiations; but that he must be held to have meant what is the natural result of sending in a claim of this kind viz., the company should pay him a sum of money to which he knew he was not entitled. In these circumstances, my verdict must be for the defendants, and as regards the judgment the figures require consideration. The claim, I think, includes some other matters besides this.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.
FURTHER OPIUM SEIZURES.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Inspector Kerr prosecuted three men on charges of being in unlawful possession of opium, and with attempting to export same. The amounts concerned totalled 122 taels of prepared and 270 taels of loose opium. The men were arrested near the (S.K. Wharf, as they were about to leave for Swatow. The cases were remanded until Wednesday.

AN HONEST PAWN BROKER.

Inspector R. MacDonald told Mr. Lindwell an interesting story of the larceny of a diamond ring worth \$775, which was stolen from a house at West Point on the 13th May. A search was made when the loss of the ring had been discovered, but it could not be found. Among those who searched was an amah, and on Sunday morning this amah presented the ring at a pawnbroker's shop in Queen's Road West. The pawnbroker became suspicious about the matter, and after questioning the woman informed the police. The amah was arrested, and she admitted to the police that she picked the ring up from the floor and had kept it in the meantime. The woman was sent to prison for six months with hard labour, and the Magistrate highly commended the pawnbroker, remarking that his conduct was an example to pawnbrokers generally.

THE OUTRAGE ON A EUROPEAN.

The case again came on for hearing in which several ricksha coolies are charged with committing highway robbery and with assaulting Mr. McHutchison, the Chief Engineer of the *Chong King*. The complainant, in the course of his evidence, stated that he rode in a ricksha to Black Pier at about midnight on the date concerned, and, falling to get a sampan there, he rode to the West Point district. On the Praya he touched his coolie with a stick, and told him he wanted a sampan. The coolie dropped the shafts of the vehicle, and his left, knocked him down and assaulted him, taking away down and \$300 in notes, \$5 in coin, a watch and chain, a cigar case and a cigar holder. He had not even recovered from the shock occasioned by the assault.

ALLEGED THEFT OF
NEWSPAPERS.

The Chinese coolie who was charged before Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate's last week-end with stealing four newspapers belonging to his employers, the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., was discharged on Saturday. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the prisoner was seen by an Indian watchman employed by the *Daily Press* to hand four loose copies of the paper, which were secreted about his person, to a street vendor of papers, who was waiting near the office. The watchman gave chase and recovered the four papers. Later on, the coolie returned to the office and complained to the watchman that he was short of four papers for delivery to subscribers, but to this no attention was paid, as the correct total had been checked and entered in a book before the coolie was allowed to pass out in the first instance. It was also stated that the prisoner was searched before he left the office, but that, owing to the allegations which the watchman when discharging this duty, the search was only partial and superficial. On the date in question the books showed that there were papers missing from the office in excess of those alleged to have been taken by the prisoner. The prisoner declared on oath that he had merely lent four subscribers' papers to his friend, who would have paid him back later when he had obtained a supply for sale from the office. He did this because his friend was late that morning and wanted to deliver the paper to four regular customers at Wanchai. In cross-examination, he admitted that he knew it to be his duty to deliver as speedily as possible all the subscribers' copies given to him, and, although he had been employed by the office for three or four years, he had never parted with any before this, although on previous occasions the papers had not been available to street-vendors until a later hour. If the papers produced by the prosecution did not show any fold to indicate that they had ever been in an addressed subscriber's wrapper, he could only suggest that the Indian watchman had substituted other papers because he wanted to get promotion. The street-vendor, from whom the papers were recovered, bore out the prisoner's statement, and another coolie employed at the *Daily Press* office deposed that the prisoner was properly searched before he left. The Magistrate, as stated, dismissed the charge.

[The obvious inference which the coolie mind will draw from this will, it is hoped, be modified to some extent by the fact that the Magistrate pointed out that it was not altogether meritorious for a coolie who is paid to deliver papers to subscribers "to lend" them to his friends. If a similar case arises again and the trouble is taken of sending it before the Magistrate in the public interest, perhaps the Police, when undertaking the prosecution, will look up the law, if they do not know it, and frame the charge accordingly.]

BANISHMENT OF ALIENS
FROM THE STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

The Attorney-General, in moving the first reading of the Banishment Bill, at a meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council last week, said that the measure consolidated and amended all the Ordinances in the Statute Book relating to the banishment of aliens. The Ordinances might be grouped into three classes. The first class gave power to the Governor-in-Council to banish any alien from the Colony for life, or for any period that might be thought fit, or to expel any alien vagrant from the Colony who had been convicted of certain offences, and who had been recommended by the Court to be expelled from the Colony. The amendments in the bill relating to the class were of no importance; they were merely formal. The second class of Ordinance prohibited aliens banished from Johore and the Protected Malay States from residing in the Colony. The amendments respecting them extended the prohibition to all aliens banished from all British Protectorates—from all British possessions—and from all the States in the Malay Peninsula. Therefore, under these amendments, an alien who was banished, say, from Hongkong, or from British North Borneo, or Sarawak, or from a Siamese State in the Malay Peninsula, was prohibited from residing in the Colony. The third class of Ordinances rendered it legal to detain in custody in the Colony any person who was banished from Johore or a Protected Malay State when he was brought through the Colony in custody on his way to the place to which he was banished. For instance, a Chinese banished from Johore, or from any Protected State, or a Javanese banished from there to Java, or to China, may come through the Colony to be sent to his destination. The existing Ordinance gave permission to detain such persons in custody here and put them on the ship which was leaving the Colony for their destination at some subsequent time. The amendment in the present bill to legalise detention in custody here, not only those persons who were banished from Johore and the Protected Malay States, but also persons banished from all British Possessions and Protectorates. For instance, under the amendments, if a Javanese was banished from Hongkong to Java, or from British North Borneo, or from Sarawak to Java, he must come through Singapore to get to his destination, and power was given by the amendments to detain such a person in prison here until he could be put on board of a ship and shipped to Java.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPORAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1. Pte. C. A. de J. V. Ribeiro joined the Corps on 7th instant, allotted Corps No. 1855 and posted to Signalling Section.

PARADES.
2. Parade for Tuesday, 8th instant.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Bayonet fighting at Kowloon Dock. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Section drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Art. Battery and Left Section M. G. Co.—Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Art. Battery—Rifle exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (except N.C.O. and men on duty at Headquarters)—Company drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall-in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special train.

Remainder, nil.

3. On duty at Headquarters.

From 7 a.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 9th inst.—No. 3 Section Scouts Coy.

From 7 a.m. 9th to 7 a.m. 10th inst.—No. 4 Section Scouts Coy.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until 12th inst.: Right Section M. G. Co.

Officer in charge: Lieut. C. Smith.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp).

On duty until 12th inst.: H.K.V.C.

Orderly Officer: Sergt. Danby.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Sorby.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

(CENTRAL POLICE STATION).

PARADES.

Tuesday, June 8th.—Indian Platoon and Chinese Recruits Platoon, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 9th.—Chinese Company, 5.30 p.m.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following are permitted to resign:—

H. M. Silva and G. F. Alves, from the Portuguese Company under medical certificates; Wong Fat Kwong from the Chinese Company.

DEVIL'S OWN PLATOON BUILD-UP.

Subject to uniform and rifles being provided or acquired, this Drill Cup Competition is provisionally fixed for Saturday, July 17th. Platoons will separately drill under their own Commanders for one month prior to this fixture.

ISSUES.

Service Rifles will be issued to Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons of the British Company at 5.30 and 6.00 p.m. respectively on June 7th. Trancheons will also be issued to the Portuguese Company on that date.

F. C. LEXIN, A.S.P. (Reserve).

Colonel Maude in the *Evening Standard* early last month affirmed that German wastage is now considerably greater than 200,000 per month; so long as the enemy continues to play into our hands by reckless expenditure of men no general advance is likely. The use of general advance has stiffened the Allies and stimulated recapturing. The French heavy guns bombarding the Metz lines are capable of making short work even of armoured cupolas.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN
GERMANY.

LORD KITCHENER AND SAVAGERY.

In the House of Lords on April 27 Lord Newton having called attention to the official correspondence respecting the treatment of prisoners of war and interned civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany respectively, Lord Kitchener said:—The noble lord has raised a question of some importance with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war, and has suggested that certain categories of prisoners should be released or exchanged.

I may inform the noble lord that in dealing with alien prisoners a Commission under the direction of a general officer investigates each case, and, when advisable, on the evidence produced, effects release. The exchange of alien prisoners presents considerable difficulties which increase as the war progresses owing to the fact which Germany makes of the services of prisoners who hitherto, on account of advanced age, would have been immune from military employment. The noble lord opens a wider field in dealing with the treatment meted out to our officers and men who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Germans. Although the conduct of our enemies does not directly affect the operations of the war, it is of the utmost importance to those taking an active part in it, and in a scarcely less degree to their relatives and friends at home. As a soldier, I have hitherto always held the officers of the German Army in respect, and it has been with the greatest reluctance that I have been forced to accept as incontrovertible true the maintenance by the German Army of British prisoners. The constant testimony that has come in, not only from our own escaped prisoners, but also from French, Russian, Belgian, and American sources, has brought it home to all who have sifted the evidence that the inhumanity displayed by the German authorities towards British prisoners is beyond doubt.

PROVISIONS OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

The Hague Convention signed by Germany lays down rules for the treatment of prisoners of war. Its provisions are broad in scope, and admit of such differential treatment as military conditions may demand, while providing stringent rules to prevent the escape or undue combination of prisoners. So long as the rules of this convention are observed, no just complaint as to prisoners' hardships can reasonably be made by any belligerent nation.

With regard to the allegations made against the Germans in this matter, I would quote Articles 4 and 7.

Prisoners of war must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers, remain their property.

Article 7 lays down that—Prisoners of war shall be treated as regards rations, quarters, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government which capture them.

The evidence detailed in the White Paper shows these two articles have been flagrantly disregarded by German officers. Our prisoners have been stripped and maltreated in various ways, and in some cases evidence goes to prove that they have been shot in cold blood. Our officers, even when wounded, have been wantonly insulted and frequently struck, and testimony has been given by our people have been ill-treated and injured.

I think it is only right and fair to say that the German hospitals should be excepted from any charges of deliberate inhumanity. There have been indications of a lamentable lack of medical skill, and in individual cases of neglect and indifference to suffering on the part of hospital orderlies. On the other hand, there are statements from prisoners who have been released as to the care and attention which they received in hospital did not form any ground for special complaint.

THE TREATMENT IN THE DETENTION CAMPS IN GERMANY has varied considerably according to the locality. Our men in most cases have suffered from want of food, and have received different treatment as compared with their French and Russian comrades, and many acts of violence have been complained of. Latterly, however, there does appear to be a slight improvement in some respect, due, perhaps, to the visits of inspection which have been made from time to time through the courtesy of the American Ambassador.

Recently some of our officers have been subjected to solitary confinement as a retaliation for supposed treatment of Germans in this country. The Hague Convention does not admit of such confinement of prisoners of war except as an indispensable measure of safety, and I hope before long to obtain some evidence of the manner in which these officers are now being treated in Germany.

A SLUR ON THE PROFESSION OF ARMS. Germany has in many years posed before the civilised world as a great military nation. She has abundantly proved her military skill and courage, but, surely, it was also for her to set up a standard of military honour and conduct which would gain the respect, if not the friendship, of nations. Instead she stooped to acts which will surely stain indelibly her military history, and which would vie with the barbarous savagery of the tribes of the Sudan. I do not think there can be a soldier of any nationality, even amongst the Germans themselves, who is not heartily ashamed of the slur which has been thus brought upon the profession of arms.

The usages of war have not only been outraged by the infliction of cruelties on British prisoners, but by a contrivance which must have created your lordships' attention. The Germans have, in the last week, introduced a method of placing their opponents in a state of apathy by the use of asphyxiating and deleterious gases, and they employ these poisonous methods to prevail upon their opponents to accept the rules of war, might have been otherwise failed. On this subject I would remind your lordships that Germany was a signatory to the following article in the Hague Convention:—"The contracting Powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases."

AN ATTACK ON MR. CHURCHILL. The Earl of Albemarle said his third son was one of those officers imprisoned in Germany, and he desired to enter a formal protest against and to record his horror at what had been done in the last few days by the arrest of these gallant officers. The other day he represented to the First Lord of the Admiralty that it was solely and entirely due to his action that this state of things had arisen. The communiqué of March 9 by the Admiralty referring to German submarine officers (and men) stated that "persons against whom such

charges are pending must be the subject of special restrictions and could not be allowed the distinction of their rank or be allowed to mingle with other prisoners of war." That was all very well, but he hoped that before the House rose they would hear whether it was the First Lord of the Admiralty who was responsible for this procedure or whether he had the full support of the Government. They all knew that the First Lord of the Admiralty was a brave man on the field of battle and a brave man on the field of politics, and was not a man to shirk his duty. He had, anybody, and when he (Lord Albemarle) represented to him the other day that he felt very keenly on this question Mr. Churchill was very ready to say, "I have laid down this policy, and I am going to adhere to this or that." He would like to have some assurances from Government whether it was the policy which had their support or had not their support. From what he had heard and seen he thought that if this matter had been left in the hands of the Foreign Office they would have heard of no reprisals and matters would have been adequately and satisfactorily adjusted between the two countries with the aid of the American Ambassador.

Lord Lucas said no one could fail to realise the extreme seriousness of the question. They would recognise the difficulty the Government was placed in, and he was sure that though the Foreign Office were not able to obtain speedy results, it was not through any fault or lack of initiative. Even what had been done would not have been possible at all except for the assistance of Mr. Curzon and the United States Embassy. There was reason to hope that the general permission which had been obtained for several members of the staff of the American Embassy in Berlin to visit the internment camps in Germany would result in amelioration of the lot of the British prisoners. Three weeks ago, with a view to further exchanges of prisoners, a list of those who were permanently incapacitated was sent by the Government to Germany, and a reply was being awaited. The general policy of the War Office had been to endeavour to repatriate those Germans and Austrians in our internment camps who were not of military age, and for whose detention there was no special reason, but many of the men did not wish to leave. The special treatment of the crews of German submarines was not undertaken by way of reprisal, but as an expression of moral disapproval of the enemy's method of using submarines. The action of the officers and crews of the submarines was unique in civilised warfare, and it was felt very strongly that some sort of expression of the most severe disapproval should be made. But it was important it should be quite clearly understood by everybody concerned that these men were being treated according to the conditions laid down by the Hague Convention.

The Earl of Camperdown wanted to know whether the action taken originated with the First Lord of the Admiralty alone or whether it had the approval of Cabinet.

Lord Lucas said the decision was the decision of the Government as a whole.

LORD CURZON AND MR. CHURCHILL. Lord Curzon said they all knew the constitutional position, but there had been more than one occasion since the beginning of the war in which there had been an appearance of independent action on the part of one Minister, particularly the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Government must not be surprised if the continued recurrence of these incidents was called attention to in the House, as it had undoubtedly caused profound disquiet and anxiety in the country. There was an appearance from time to time of independent action on the part of the Minister—action which raised doubts as to whether he was supported by his colleagues at the Admiralty, and also whether the course in question would conceivably have been approved by the Government as a whole. The existence of these doubts ought to impose upon the Cabinet greater attention in the control they exercised over their colleagues than had hitherto been the case. It was also to be regretted that their sense of disapproval of the conduct of the officers of the submarines should have been couched in so unfortunate a form. He would counsel the Government to be rather more careful in the way they announced their high moral principles, all the more as the sufferings of which they complained were undoubtedly the outcome of the announcement in question.

ECONOMIES IN JAPAN.

LESS HAIRCUTTING AND FEWER BATHS.

A notable effect of the economic depression produced in Tokio by the war, says a contemporary, is to be found in the fact that there has been a great decrease in the use of hot baths by the poor. The warm ablution indulged in by the Tokio people of the poorer class, more fondly than by any other section of the Japanese, during the cold months of the year has been economised 10 to 20 per cent. compared with last year.

There are about twenty employment agents in the city, who recommend bath boys, states Reuters' correspondent. In an average year very few men would be waiting for employment in these establishments, but this year every such house is keeping a dozen to twenty or more of the idle unemployed. The earnings of these bath boys, too, are now only from 8s. to 24s. a month, besides board, instead of 8s. to 40s. per month as in an ordinary year. This money income is derived from scrubbing the back of the fastidious at the rate of 2s. a piece.

The barber fares no better, for, suppose each man postpones haircutting by two days, their income would be markedly reduced in a city of two million people. In the summer months "consortial artists" go to the seashore or mountain resorts in large numbers, so that their Tokio market usually begins to be over-crowded by the end of October. But this year, as early as the middle of September, trade suffers badly from the dearth of rice, for otherwise the poor make at least one meal a day of it, instead of eating the more expensive rice.

A parliamentary paper issued shows that 1,232 members of the crews of lost German warships have been rescued by British war vessels, but German warships have not rescued a single man belonging to British war vessels.

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HIGH-CLASS BRIAR PIPES

FROM
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PRESENTATION CASES.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS
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DUTCH AND MANILA CIGARS.

SMOKING MIXTURES AND
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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"
WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
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EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.
LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLET
380T. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5.87 and
\$7.55 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

15 9

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 8th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:-

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

Kowloon dep.	Canton arr.
7.00 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
12.05 P.M.	3.40 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.33 P.M.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

Canton dep.	Kowloon arr.
7.00 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
12.05 P.M.	3.32 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.32 P.M.

Import and Alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service. For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Kowloon, 8th June, 1915. [645]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [646]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL,"
4,332 tons, will be despatched at above on
THURSDAY, 8th July.
For Freight and further particulars
apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [647]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "CHINA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 10th June, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 15th June, at Noon, will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All damaged and other cargo damaged by fire will be examined at the Consignees' expense. No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 22nd June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [18]

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compressor. Why not tell him to get "FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 5 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June 1915. [648]

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undergrad will sell at a Clearance Sale, Cheap Clothing, Hats, etc., comprising the following:- Japanese Silk, Satin, Taffeta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvet, Vests and Sundries.

B. HIPPOLIA & Co.,
18 and 16, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [614]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.

Apply to:-
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUBBELS STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMBEEN, CANTON.

JUST Completed. Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and July. Inspection invited.

Apply to:-
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to:-
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS" and "ROSE TERRACE," Kowloon.

Apply to:-
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTION.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to:-
ABBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

TO LET-AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to:-
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 4-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Courts.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to:-
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [58]

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HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PAIR "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Apply to:-
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 9, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to:-
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [378]

TO LET.

THE SOUTH-WEST portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury in Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWNS, No. 2, Lee Home Street.

Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

INTIMATION

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E. PORT, E. SHERRY, E. WHISKY or E. BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTHS.

APCAR.-At Ave House, May Road, on 4th June, to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. APCAR, a son.

SWEETINGHAM.-On June 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. SWEETINGHAM, a son.

DEATHS.

GOMES.-At her residence, No. 1, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon, HELENA BRANDAO GOMES, beloved wife of Dr. A. S. GOMES, deeply regretted.-The funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 8 p.m. [644]

HINTZ.-On May, 31st at Shanghai, RICHARD HINTZ, Second Officer str. *Kiangyu*, aged 57 years.

VEITCH.-On June 1st, at Shanghai, FRANCIS GARD VEITCH, of the Chinese Customs Service, Nanjing. A native of Canterbury, England, aged 40 years.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road C.
London Office: 181, Finsbury Street, E.C.3.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, JUNE 8TH, 1915.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

ALTHOUGH Japan is still technically at war with Germany, there being German prisoners interned at various places in the country and no German Ambassador in the Capital, the general attitude of the people of Japan towards the conflict in Europe is a very detached one. In fact, it might almost be thought from the tone of the Press that Japan was a neutral country and therefore quite unaffected by the final issue. However disappointing this attitude may be to the nationals of the country allied to Japan, it is not difficult to see how it has arisen. From the scene of the struggle Japan is very far removed; she lies in no danger of attack whichever way the day goes, since none of the warring Powers will have the strength left to invade a country on the other side of the world; and although her trade and commerce is affected to a certain extent the amount of damage she is suffering is very small. Further, the course of the war has not created any enthusiasm in Japan for the military strength of the Allies. Japan is at once a very old country and a very young country. It is old in tradition and romance, but it is very young in modern ways. Two wars have been fought, in which Japan,

contrary to the expectation of most critics, was entirely successful. It is surprising that her opinion of her own abilities should be high? Conceit is a special failing of the young, and Japan, from the halo of two successful wars, looks upon the battle-fields of Europe with critical eyes. What chiefly strikes her is the strength of the Germans. She notes that Germany has held back three great Powers over a period of several months, and it is hardly surprising that this appears to her the greatest feat that has so far been performed. Nor is the issue of the conflict by any means so clear to her as it is to her Ally. Occasionally she asks "Who is going to win?" a question which it would be impossible to ask in England or in any other of the allied countries; and the answer is by no means so certain as might be expected. We are, of course, referring to the unofficial attitude towards the war; the official attitude is naturally in consonance with Japan's obligations, although the criticism may be made that the essence of the struggle, the cause for which Europe is at war, seems to have hardly penetrated the official mind. Thus it may be said that to run the risk of a war with China at the present time was hardly to seek the interests of the country to which Japan is allied. British interests in China are fairly large and with a life or death struggle on her hands it was hardly a time when Great Britain was prepared to enter upon fresh problems. Japan's action in the matter had all the appearance of being actuated by a desire to make hay while the sun shone. "Britain and all the other countries are out of the way," said Japan, in effect. "Why not seize the opportunity to make as much as we can?" In a world where each country, no less than each man, is for self, this attitude cannot be blamed in so far as it concerns Japan and China. But although acting strictly within her rights, one has an uneasy feeling that the spirit of the treaty also deserved recognition. It may, of course, be that Japan had no intention of going to war with China. The fact that the ultimatum was accompanied by a revision of the demands which practically deleted several of their most objectionable features would seem to suggest that Japan had very clear ideas as to what China would and would not accept. Nevertheless, her unexpected action hardly gave her Ally renewed confidence in Japan's sense of responsibility or in her interest in the present war. It has never been stated whether Japan is a partner to the agreement among the Allies not to conclude a separate peace with Germany. Not that she is likely to conclude such a peace; her present attitude shows she has every intention to continue technically at war with Germany until the end of the conflict in Europe. But the fact that she is outside the Triple Entente must to a certain extent give her an independence of outlook and modify her views. It has also to be remembered that Germany's part in the modernisation of Japan is by no means small. The language which, after English, is most studied in their colleges is German. It is to Germany that she looks for instruction in medicine and in science generally. Her educational system is admittedly an adaptation of that of Germany, and her Army, though originally founded on a French model, has recently been greatly influenced by German methods. German thought and German ways thus play a much larger part in Japan than they do, say, in England, and in these circumstances it is hardly surprising to find that a strong sympathy is still felt for that country. Politically also Japan is about on a level with Germany. In both countries bureaucracy is supreme, Government supervision and Government interference omnipresent, and the military party of sufficient power to sway the policy of the country. Such a political organisation therefore by no means strikes Japan as anomalous or effete. Rather she is inclined to see in German strength and German patriotism a justification of despotic as compared with popular rule.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

Mr. W. S. Livingstone, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, left Shanghai for Home on the 1st inst. and is not returning to Shanghai, the *N.C. Daily News* says. Mr. Livingstone has spent the last twenty-five years in the Far East, and relieved Mr. Skottowe as manager of the local branch some four years ago. Some few weeks ago Mr. Livingstone handed over charge of the Bank of Mr. Sutherland, and had since been travelling up the Yangtze and in Japan, visiting the various branches and agencies.

Mr. E. O. Cressy, formerly Second Assistant Superintendent in the Shanghai Municipal Police, is now a captain in the 58th Rifles, Indian Army, Mesopotamian Division, now at the front.

A tennis doubles match between Messrs. H. A. Nisbet and N. E. Kent and Messrs. H. and R. Hancock will be played on the Hongkong Cricket Ground on Thursday afternoon, weather permitting. The Club's finances are not in a too flourishing condition, and funds are needed for raising improvements. The stand receipts will be devoted to this object.

The Hon. Tan Jiah Kim, C.M.G., has, in consequence of ill health, sent in his resignation as a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements. Mr. Tan Jiah Kim has served the public for over 25 years, fifteen years on the Legislative Council and several years on the Municipality and other institutions. He is a man of wide experience and has done much for the good of the Colony, says the *Straits Times*, his sound advice and financial assistance being given ungrudgingly.

The marriage was solemnized at an Outpost, and the contracting parties were a foreigner and a Chinese. In the course of the proceedings, the Officiating Clergyman said: "Wilt thou take this man to be thy wedded husband? The Bride answered: 'What thing you talkee? How fashion?' thus making it incumbent upon the Officiating Clergyman to explain the matter thus: "Spose this master wantee you do wife pidgin, can do? No can do? . . . Savey . . . No savey?" Much to the relief and satisfaction of all present, the Bride promptly answered: "My savey. Can do."-*N.C. Daily News*.

A message has reached the East from the New York office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank stating that Mr. A. J. Scott, until recently a member of the bank staff, had taken passage on the *Lusitania* for Liverpool, and that his name was not among those of the survivors. About a year ago Mr. Scott, who had previously been stationed at Kobe, joined the Hongkong Bank branch in Manila. After ten months' work he decided to resign, and when he left Manila some ten weeks ago it was with the intention of returning to England, to join the Army. He travelled via Japan and the United States.

CASUALTIES IN THE 40TH PATHANS.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Daily Press* a week ago reporting severe casualties among the officers of the 40th Pathans, recently stationed in Hongkong, we note the following names in casualty lists issued early last month:-

KILLED.
Captain J. F. C. Dalmahoy.
Captain L. De L. Christopher.

WOUNDED.
Lieut.-Colonel F. Rennie (since died).
Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Hill.
Captain A. C. P. Cochran.
Captain R. S. Waters.

BIG CLAIM AGAINST P. & O. CO.

CURIOUS JAPANESE PROCEEDINGS.

A suit has been brought in the Yokohama Court against the P. & O. Steamship Company by the Kobe Marine, Transport, and Fire Insurance Co., who claim the sum of Y. 100,000. The *Japan Chronicle* says the case is one of much interest and importance. On March 6th last year the *Hokusei-maru*, proceeding from Wouong to Shanghai, came into collision with the P. & O. *Oriental*, and sank. As the accident occurred in waters where extra-territoriality prevailed, the British company was proceeded against in the British Court at Shanghai by the owner of the *Hokusei*, the owner signing a document that he would abide by the decision. After a lengthy investigation, in which evidence was given by both sides, judgment was rendered in favour of the P. & O. Company, the *Oriental* being acquitted of blame. It might have been thought that this would have ended the case, seeing that the owner of the *Hokusei* had undertaken to abide by the decision. But it was not so. The Japanese captain of the *Hokusei* had meanwhile been placed on trial before the Tokyo Marine Court for the loss of his ship. During the proceedings no witnesses were called from the *Oriental*, and no information sought. On the testimony of the Captain of the *Hokusei* and his officers he was held not to blame, the fault being placed on the *Oriental*. Thereupon the owner of the *Hokusei* abandoned his rights to the Kobe Marine Insurance Company, in which his vessel was insured, according to his statement, for Y. 95,000, and the insurance company has now brought action in the Japanese Courts on the same ground as the owner in the British Court at Shanghai; and apparently with his endorsement and assistance, despite his undertaking to abide by the British Court's decision. As the collision occurred outside the jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts, some interesting and important points dealing with extra-territoriality are likely to be raised in the course of hearing.

DEPORTATION ORDER WITHDRAWN.

AUTHORITIES CRITICISED.

At the Supreme Court yesterday the *ex parte* application under the Deportation Ordinance for a rule nisi that the deportation order made against one Lo Tze Shau, alias Lo Hong Cheung, should be discharged came before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hazeland.

The man was detained in Victoria Gaol and the deportation order made by H.E. the Governor alleged that he, with other persons unknown, fraudulently conspired to obtain from the Bank of Canton the sum of \$10,000 moneys of the estate of one Lau Cheuk Pak, deceased, with intent to cheat the same. Lo Tze Shau is a clerk and interpreter to Messrs. D'Almada & Mason.

The Attorney-General said the Deportation Order in this case was cancelled on Saturday, and he did not know that anything further remained for the Crown to do in the matter, except that, as he understood, his friend would ask the Court to make it absolute.

Mr. Jenkin.-As the Attorney-General has not shown cause I ask that the rule be made absolute, and an order be made for the payment out by the Registrar to the applicant of the \$2,000 bail.

The Chief Justice.-The rule must be made absolute; otherwise it still stands.

The Attorney-General.-Of course there is nothing for the writ to operate on now. The man having been discharged and the order cancelled, nothing remains.

Mr. Jenkin said he was instructed to inform the Court on behalf of the applicant that on his arrest seven weeks ago on these proceedings he produced to the Chief Detective Inspector his certificate of registration in the Canton Consulate, and this was in the possession of the Chief Detective Inspector for five hours. The same document seven weeks ago was handed to the official of the Government who conducted the investigation, and the same document and his birth certificate were tendered to another Inspector of Police who effected the arrest. If these documents had been examined the applicant would have been saved the trouble of taking the proceedings before that Court.

The Chief Justice.-I do not think it is necessary for us to communicate any idea on that subject.

Mr. Jenkin.-As you please, my Lord, except that an applicant for a writ of *habeas corpus* being in the position of not being able to ask for costs from the other side, it is a matter which he might fairly air through his Counsel.

The Attorney-General.-I have no knowledge of the facts mentioned, but when the applicant was asked in the formal way what reasons he had to urge against deportation he appears to have made no mention whatever of the certificate of registration and no mention was made to the Government of the facts now mentioned.

The Chief Justice.-The order is made absolute, and the bail of \$2,000 will be paid out to Lo Tze Shau.

HONGKONG AS SEEN BY AN ARTIST.

"I never knew that Hongkong was so beautiful, until I saw Kato's atmospheric views of Hongkong" writes a representative after an inspection of the pictures now on view at Messrs. Komor & Komor's, Alexandra Buildings. "There is a quaintness in colours and a brightness in perspective which only artists of Kato's fame are capable of expressing. There are only forty-five selected pictures by Kato exhibited, but every one is excellent. The panoramic views of Hongkong are certainly marvellous in conception; and their novel effects are enhanced by the painted mounts shaped like butterflies. There are also some fascinating Japanese views which are a striking contrast to the crude pictures with which Hongkong has been lately flooded from Japan. This Exhibition at Messrs. Komor & Komor's art gallery is well worth seeing, and as genuine 'Kato's' can be had for as little as ten dollars there is much to tempt the purchaser."

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the week ending June 5th, but four cases (Chinese) of plague were reported, all of which proved fatal. In the same period there were three cases of diphtheria, all Chinese, one of which proved fatal. There were also three non-fatal cases of enteric fever one of which was British, and two fatal Chinese cases of small pox.

THE WAR.

FURIOUS BATTLE IN GALLIPOLI.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

ITALIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

ROUMANIANS WANT TO FOLLOW ITALY.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

SITUATION JUSTIFIES "MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT."

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI. A HARD STRUGGLE.

London, June 7th.

The Press Bureau, in a communication regarding the operations in Gallipoli, states that on Thursday night the Turks heavily bombarded a small fort on the front of the extreme French Right, which had been previously lost. Then they launched an infantry attack which was repulsed with heavy loss. The enemy simultaneously ignited the scrub in front of the British Left and Centre, and attacked, but with no success.

A GENERAL ATTACK.

On Friday General Sir Ian Hamilton ordered a general attack in the southern area which was preceded by a heavy bombardment by all the guns, assisted by battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

At a given signal the troops rushed forward, using the bayonet, and were immediately successful along the whole line except at one spot, where the heavy wire entanglement had not been destroyed by bombardment. The Indians on the extreme left made a magnificent advance, and captured two lines of trenches, but owing to the troops on their right being hung up by this entanglement they were obliged to retire to their original line.

A Regular Division made progress on the left Centre, capturing a strong redoubt and two lines of trenches beyond it, about 500 yards advance from the original line.

TERRITORIALS DO BRILLIANTLY.

The Territorial Division in the Centre did brilliantly, advancing 600 yards and capturing three lines of trenches, but though the advanced captured trench was held all day and half the ensuing night, they had to be ordered back in the morning to the second captured line, as both flanks were exposed.

The Naval Division on the right of the Centre captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches in three tiers, 300 yards to their front, but they too, had to be withdrawn owing to a heavy enfilade fire.

GALLANT FRENCHMEN.

The French Second Division advanced with great gallantry and élan and retook for a fourth time a deadly redoubt called "Le Haricot," but the Turks developed heavy counter-attacks through prepared communication trenches and, covered by accurate shell fire, recaptured it.

On the French extreme right the French captured a strong line of trenches which, though heavily counter-attacked twice during the night, they still occupy.

The prisoners include five Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine gun detachment from the Goeben. Their officer was killed and the machine gun was destroyed.

During the night, information was received that enemy reinforcements were advancing from the direction of Maidos towards Krithia. Lieut-General Birdwood arranged an attack on the trenches in front of Quinn's post, which at ten o'clock at night was successfully carried out. We captured the trenches and held them throughout the night. The Turkish casualties were very heavy. At 6.30 o'clock in the morning the enemy heavily counter-attacked, and, by means of heavy bombs, forced our men out of the most forward trench, though we still hold the communication trenches made during the night.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SAILORS AMONG PRISONERS.

Paris, June 8th.

It is officially announced that the Allies on the 4th inst. attacked the entire front with the object of taking certain points d'appui. The British Centre occupied two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of 400 metres, and the First French Division captured a first line of trenches. The enemy's losses were very heavy. Hundreds of prisoners were taken, including some German sailors.

Our artillery held the enemy's artillery during the whole engagement. Two Turkish counter-attacks at night were repulsed.

NEW FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER.

Paris, June 6th.

Vice-Admiral Nicol will command the French Squadron at the Dardanelles. Rear-Admiral Guepratte will be retained as second-in-command. Vice-Admiral Nicol is a brilliant man, and is the youngest Vice-Admiral.

AT THE TIGRIS. SUCCESS OF BRITISH OPERATIONS.

London, June 7th.

The Press Bureau, in a communication regarding operations along the Tigris, states that Captain Townsend, accompanied by a small gun-boat flotilla, on the 3rd inst. occupied Amarah, and the Governor and over 700 soldiers surrendered. These were the advance guards of the Turks who were retreating from Persian territory, pursued by General Gorringe. The main body dispersed into the marshes.

Our total captures were two thousand men, six naval guns on the gun-boat Marmaris, four river steamers, twelve large steel barges, and a number of rifles and ammunition of all sorts. Further surrenders are expected.

Of the six Germans who were with the Turks three were captured, two were killed by marsh Arabs, and the fate of the sixth is doubtful.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS AROUND ARRAS.

Paris, June 6th.

5.50 p.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The Germans made a number of very violent general attacks at Abbeville, Neuville, and Souchez. All the French positions were maintained, and several German trenches were captured.

THE FIGHT FOR THE "LABYRINTH."

CRASELESS FIGHTING FOR EIGHT DAYS.

Paris, June 7th.

2.00 a.m.

The evening communiqué states:—The battle to the north of Arras has continued most fiercely and in our favour, several successful attacks resulting in considerable gain of ground.

We captured more trenches in the great "Labyrinth" fortification, where the fighting has been ceaseless for eight days. We now hold two-thirds of the "Labyrinth."

Simultaneously, north of the Aisne and east of Tracy-le-mont, we captured two lines of trenches, a kilometre long, in a single rush. We took 200 prisoners and three field guns.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUPERIOR ITALIAN ARTILLERY. GREAT MASSES OF TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

London, June 7th.

An Italian communiqué says minor engagements are continuing from St. Elvio to the sea. There is a superiority of Italian artillery on the Lavarone and Folgaria plateau, where the hammering of the Austrian forts is increasingly apparent. Infantry are consolidating the conquered ground, and great masses of troops are concentrating smoothly.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BIG RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE. PIERCE BATTLE RAGING IN GALICIA.

Petrograd, June 5th.

The battle in Galicia is undiminished in its ferocity. A communiqué records Russian successes on the lower San, where an offensive continues successfully to develop. The Russians captured over a thousand prisoners yesterday, and large German reserves are coming to the assistance. The Austrians thrice attacked furiously but were repulsed.

Elsewhere the Russian have gained ground and repeated German attacks were defeated with heavy losses.

The Russians also secured an important success on the Stryj front after repulsing four desperate assaults, and the Austrians and Germans have now retired to a new position beyond Gura. The Russians thereupon resume the offensive, and the battle continues.

GAS USED ON THE RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, June 7th.

An official announcement states:—The enemy on the Rvka river, profiting by a change in the wind, tried gassing on the 4th inst., and also fired chemicals, producing a poisonous smoke. The Russians on the lower San continue to be successful and captured a village.

The enemy, pursuing the offensive east of Przemyśl, repeatedly attacked on Friday evening in the direction of Morkowa, supported by numerous heavy guns, but lost heavily and was unable to approach the Russian trenches.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

Rome, June 7th.

It is officially announced that the Italian fleet on June 5th, cut the Austrian cables connecting with the Dalmatian Islands, and destroyed the lighthouses and observation stations on those islands. They also bombarded and damaged the Cattaro-Bargus railway.

A flotilla of destroyers, though attacked by aeroplanes, bombarded Monfalcone and sank several large sailing ships. The enemy's fleet has not been seen.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN RUMANIA.

London, June 7th.

Telegrams from Bucharest report that there was a great demonstration in the capital on Sunday, 30,000 people participating. Singing "The Marseillaise" and the Garibaldi Hymn they marched to the Italian Legation, where speakers expressed the hope that Rumania would follow the example of her Latin sister, Italy, in order to realise her national ideal.

A meeting of the Conservative party denounced the Germanophile attitude of its leader, Mr. Marghillman, who left the meeting. It is expected that M. Lahovari, who is a supporter of the Triple Entente, will be elected leader.

THE KING OF GREECE. CONDITION MOST GRAVE.

Athens, June 6th.

A bulletin issued for the evening of June 5th stated that the King's temperature rose to 104.3, which is ascribed to the reaction of the operation. The German specialists spent the night in the sick room, and the condition of the King is regarded as most critical.

The removal of a portion of one of the King's ribs was to allow the exit of pus, following pleurisy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE ADMIRALTY.

HIS EXPRESS DUTY PERFORMED.

London, June 7th.

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, until recently First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of a speech at Dundee said that he was sent to the Admiralty about the time of the Agadir crisis with the express duty of putting the fleet into instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. Every day the strength of the Navy was growing by leaps and bounds in all classes of warships, everything was in perfect order, and throughout the seas of the world no hostile flag had flown. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Churchill emphasised the great pleasure it afforded him that Mr. Balfour had gone to the Admiralty, and he said that he would do everything to loyalty support him.

THE STRUGGLE AT THE DARDANELLES.

The struggle in the Dardanelles, he added, would be a heavy one, but victory would make amends for all. "The Fleet you are employing there," proceeded Mr. Churchill, "is your surplus fleet, and the losses of ships, therefore, so long as precious lives are saved, must not be exaggerated. The military operations will also be costly, but Lord Kitchener has not embarked upon the operations without the most careful consideration, and his critics are presumptuous. These losses are also leading to the great prize, and we are within a few miles of a victory such as this war has not yet seen, and which will repay all the losses. The situation does not justify anything but much encouragement, and Great Britain's part in the war, in only ten months, has been magnificent."

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The speaker paid a tribute to Lord Haldane, in denouncing the newspaper attacks on the leaders, which ought not to be allowed. Lord Haldane, from his knowledge of the Germans, warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of Germany's nature. Mr. Churchill affirmed, also, that he saw no necessity for compulsion in forming an army, though on a different footing the nation must be organised and mobilised.

Mr. Churchill said that what the nation expected from the National Government was action. The message he would take back to the Government was: "Act with faith and courage, and trust the people. They have never failed you yet." The State in the hour of supreme need had absolute power over all subjects. If compulsion was necessary to win the war, he would support it; but it was unnecessary. Such was the character of the people that the only places which would never lack volunteers were the bloody trenches in France and Flanders. But service at home, to keep the fighting men supplied, stood on a different footing. Peace was impossible in Europe till German militarism was so shattered that it was unable in any way to resist the will of the conquering Power. Therefore, the whole nation must be organised and mobilised. The Government must assert such control that everyone must do his or her fair share. As the guard reserve of the Allied cause we must advance as one man. Britain's might hitherto united into the conflict would be irresistible.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NATIONAL NEED.

London, June 7th.

Counsel for the defence in the action against *The Times*, under the Defence of the Realm Act, emphasised that the whole object of the letter which was published from Major Richardson was not to give information to the enemy but to arouse Great Britain to the greatness of the national need.

THE DUTCH NAVY. ADDITIONS TO BE MADE.

Amsterdam, June 7th.

A Bill will be shortly submitted to the Chamber authorising the construction of two cruisers and four submarines.

BELGIAN DEPUTY SHOT.

Havre, June 6th.

The Germans have shot M. Masson, the Deputy of Mons.

ANOTHER GERMAN WAY.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 7th.

Lorenz von Arnim, who is claiming relationship with a German general of that name, has been arrested on a charge of stealing the strong box of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, containing important papers, from a room in his hotel.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

KIACHTA CONFERENCE ENDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, June 7th.

The Kiachta conference has ended and the Treaty will be signed Monday.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY QUESTION.

About 120 members of the newly-formed British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai) were present at a meeting held on May 31st at the Palace Hotel. Mr. H. H. Girardot presided, and was supported by the following members of the provisional committee:—Messrs. E. S. Little, A. R. Woods, F. J. Norbury, and L. W. Hutton.

The Chairman first proposed: That Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., R. M. British Consul-General, be honorary president of the Chamber, and Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.F., be Vice-President and ex-officio a member of the Committee and all sub-committees.

Mr. J. Johnston seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the rules which have already been published. He said that as the Chamber would work in the interests of British trade not only in Shanghai but all China, it was proposed that from the title "British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai)" "Shanghai" should be eliminated. The rules with regard to eligibility for membership had necessarily been made drastic in order to make it absolutely certain that the protection and help of the Chamber would be given only to British firms and subjects (hear, hear). The subscription had been made such as to enable the smallest British interest to be represented. They had estimated for a membership of 150, but sincerely hoped the number would be larger; and in order to make quite certain that sufficient funds would be available for the expenses of running the Chamber the provisional committee had decided to ask fifty influential British firms in Shanghai to subscribe towards any possible deficit. Out of 120 members of the Chamber, fifty-two had expressed their willingness to subscribe to a guarantee fund (applause).

Mr. E. S. Little seconded.

Mr. R. C. Mansel, they proposed an amendment that the subscription be £150 per annum instead of £150, as proposed in the rules. He said:—Gentlemen, amendments calling for increased subscription do not usually commend themselves to the favourable consideration of those who will have to pay them, but I trust that after I have explained, you will all be ready to accord the amendment your support, notwithstanding that your pockets will suffer. In the circular of your Provisional Committee dated 20th May, it was pointed out that as some members receive more assistance from the Chamber than others it was felt that the cost of the Chamber should not fall on all members in equal proportion, a consideration not usually shown in such associations. It was further stated that with a possible 150 firms as members of the Chamber, the income would be £15,000, while the expenditure was estimated at £12,500.00, and it was proposed to obtain a guarantee fund to cover this extra expenditure. The guarantee as you all know is for £150 per annum for five years and as is shown in the circular this guarantee fund is to be treated, not as a guarantee to cover unknown and unforeseen expenses but as a definite income to be expended in the maintenance of the Chamber. Though the income thus secured will be certain for five years, what will happen after that? Will the guarantors be prepared to guarantee for a further period or will the lack of assistance, if it is practically certain that the membership in five years will not be 150, which would be the membership required to meet the estimated expenses. I know that your Committee does not wish to charge a high subscription, but I do not think that any one of us can consider the proposed method of finance as sound, and, gentlemen, if we have a British Chamber it should be on firm foundations, a permanent institution on sound financial lines as it is only thus that we can hope to secure the best results. If you support this amendment the income derived from this amendment the income will fall short of the estimated expenditure only by some £1,500. We were unanimous in our desire for a British Chamber, let us have a good one capable of doing the most efficient work, and to be unhampered by lack of funds, and to ensure further stability, I would suggest that the guarantee already given might be left, to be considered not as income but as a guarantee for any deficit due to extraordinary expenditure. The amendment is that:—The subscription shall be £150 per annum instead of £150 per annum.

Mr. E. H. Cole seconded.

Mr. Currie remarked that the estimate of revenue from membership fees was uncertain, but the guarantee was certain, and he suggested that they should hold on to what they had got.

The Chairman said that the expenditure had been estimated at its highest, and the income at the other extreme.

Mr. E. S. Little was exceedingly anxious that the amendment should not be carried. The subscription fee, he said, was made a low one in order that it might not be a democratic fee which would not be a burden upon anyone, and which might attract independent traders. The guarantee would carry them through for five years, and he hoped the Chamber would be so active and quivering with life in every department that the guarantors would be called on to pay their full guarantee. At the end of the five years many changes would have taken place, and he trusted that British trade would be so vigorous that a matter of a few thousand taels would not be a serious consideration to the Chamber at that day. He therefore appealed to members to vote against the amendment. (Applause.)

The amendment was lost.

Mr. W. B. O. Minter then proposed that the following be added to rule 4:—

"That British firms not having an office or local representative in Shanghai shall be eligible for election as Associate Members."

That a British subject not engaged in trade but whose interests are affected therewith, shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member.

Mr. H. B. J. Downes seconded.

The Chairman said that the proposed addition had the full approval of the Provisional Committee.

The resolutions were unanimously carried. Mr. A. D. Bell made some remarks on the composition of the committee.

THE COMMITTEE.

There were twenty-seven candidates for the twelve places on the Committee, and upon a ballot being taken, the following were elected:—

Mr. A. D. Bell, Messrs. Barlow & Co.

Mr. A. W. Burkill, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons.

Mr. H. E. Campbell, Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd.

Mr. H. H. Girardot, Messrs. Boies & Co.

Mr. J. Johnston, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. S. Little, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. F. Mackay, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Mr. R. C. Marshall, Messrs. Calder, Marshall & Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. J. Norbury, Messrs. Norbury, Natio & Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. C. Richards, P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

Mr. H. G. Simms, Messrs. North China Insurance Co.

Mr. J. Johnston, in introducing a resolution on the subject of trading with the enemy, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—On May 19th, Rouleau announced that Sir E. Gray had stood in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government was considering a total cessation of trading with the enemy in China, and that action would be taken as soon as we were assured that similar steps would be instituted by Japan. A fortnight has passed, Gentlemen, since this announcement was made, and no definite instructions have as yet been received from our Home Authorities. It still rests therefore with British firms to decide the course they shall pursue regarding their dealings with our country's enemies. The present policy adopted by our Government, I think we are all agreed, is not to our best interests, and the continuance of this policy which stigmatises dealing with the enemy as "undesirable," without the enforcement of measures for their prevention, can only lead to inconsistency and insecurity. In addition to inflicting losses on individual British firms who are sufficiently strong to take the matter in their own hands and act accordingly. Without actual legislation our position as British merchants must suffer, and German interests per contra will gain ground. The only remedy for this, gentlemen, is complete cessation of business with Germany, under Government authority. This would include measures for the prohibition of any transaction with German firms, likewise goods with any taint of German ownership handled by neutral firms in China, either import, export, banking, shipping or insurance houses here (in China), or in the United Kingdom. If you agree with these remarks, gentlemen, I trust the resolution which I am about to propose, will have the unanimous approval of every member present here to-night. I beg to propose the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regrets the action of the Government in tacitly sanctioning trading with the enemy in China and urges that the wording of the King's Regulation Number 4 of 1915 be amended so as to preclude such trading in the Treaty Ports of China, and that the Committee take the necessary steps to bring this Resolution to the notice of the proper Authorities."

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain, was afterwards amended to read:—"so as to preclude such trading in China," instead of "so as to preclude such trading in Treaty Ports in China."

Mr. Little said he presumed that if the resolution were passed, as no doubt it would be, it would be the first instruction to the new committee to deal with this matter by telegram, either directly with London or through His Majesty's authorities in China.

The Chairman said this would be done if it were the wish of the meeting.

The resolution was carried amid cheers.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SALE OF SHARES.

NEW KING'S REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations made by His Britannic Majesty's Minister, and approved by the Secretary of State, are published by Sir John Jordan, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking, for general information.

King's Regulations under Article 155 of "The China Order in Council, 1904," and Article 13 of "The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907."

No. 7 of 1915.

COMPANIES (SALE OF SHARES) REGULATIONS.

1. Every contract or agreement for the sale and purchase of any shares, stock, or other interest in any company, shall specify the numbers by which such shares, stock, or other interest are distinguished in the register or books of such company.

2. Where such shares, stock, or other interest are not distinguished by numbers in the register or books of the company, any contract or agreement for the sale or purchase thereof shall set forth the person in whose name such shares, stock, or interest are registered in the books of the company at the time of the making of the said contract or agreement.

3. Any contract or agreement which is contrary to articles 1 or 2 of these Regulations shall be illegal.

4. Any person who knowingly inserts in any such contract or agreement a false entry relating to any matter required to be specified by articles 1 or 2 of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £50.

5. These Regulations shall apply to all contracts or agreements made on or after the 15th day of June, 1915.

6. These Regulations may be cited as "The Companies (Sale of Shares) Regulations, 1915."

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

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Manila, Cebu, etc.
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Calcutta, Bombay, etc.
AFGHANISTAN.
Kabul, etc.
BURMA.
Rangoon, etc.
CEYLON.
Colombo, etc.
AUSTRALIA.
Sydney, Melbourne, etc.
NEW ZEALAND.
Auckland, etc.
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Cape Town, etc.
EGYPT.
Alexandria, etc.
PERSIA.
Tehran, etc.
TURKEY.
Istanbul, etc.
Greece.
Athens, etc.
ITALY.
Rome, etc.
FRANCE.
Paris, etc.
GERMANY.
Berlin, etc.
AUSTRIA.
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Also on Arm, Elbow, Neck and Face. Walked Floor Night After Night with Her. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Quite Clear.

RASH COVERED BABY'S HEAD

Also on Arm, Elbow, Neck and Face. Walked Floor Night After Night with Her. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Quite Clear.

My eldest girl's head broke out in the same way. Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment she has never had a return of it and she has a beautiful head of hair now. (Signed) Mrs. Sarah L. Biddis, Jan. 17, '14.

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FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 1st, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour—	
(a) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.85
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.75
(c) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin	0.55
(d) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin	0.85
(e) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin	0.90
3. Sugar—	
(a) In 5 lb. tins, per lb.	1.15
(b) Crystallized, per lb.	0.14
(c) Granulated, per lb.	0.14
(d) Soft No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.11
(e) Soft No. 2 quality, per lb.	0.10
4. Fresh Meat—	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. (Approved by the Council of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.)	

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

CHONGSHING, British str., 1,267, Liddell, 31st May—Tientsin 25th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, American str., 3,420, R. L. Morton, 31st June—Manila 3rd June, General—Dollar Co., 1,005, Moku, 4th June—Yokohama 1st June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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ROBERT DOUGLAS, American str., 3,420, R. L. Morton, 31st June—Manila 3rd June, General—Dollar Co., 1,005, Moku, 4th June—Yokohama 1st June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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LORD CROMER ON DEMOCRACY AND PEACE.

Lord Cromer writes to the Times—Professors of Democracy in a very interesting address recently delivered to the Classical Association, entered a disclaimer against the opinion, now very generally entertained in some quarters, that a universal reign of democracy in a somewhat extreme form must necessarily conduce to the inauguration of a universal reign of peace. A timely warning against too hastily indulging in any Utopian dreams on this subject was much required.

It is, of course, possible to argue that the behaviour of the democracies of the future cannot accurately be forecast by pointing to that of the democracies of the past. Indeed, it may be joyfully acknowledged that, so far as can be judged by outward appearances, the present trend of democratic opinion is distinctly towards peace. Nevertheless, it is unquestionably a fact that all the lessons of history go to show that the rule of Demos is no surer guarantee against war than that of oligarchs or despots. In addressing the Classical Association, Professor Ridgeway naturally pointed his moral by adducing the facts of Greek and Roman history. It is certain that the Athenian democracy was highly aggressive, and it is equally certain that the policy, which was rather unfortunately branded by the somewhat misleading name of Imperialism, came into being before Roman conquests were effected. It is, moreover, possible to apply the historical argument to more recent times. As it was in the days of Pericles and Cleon, so it was in those of Robespierre, Danton, and their immediate successors. The idea which has to some extent laid hold of the public mind that Napoleon was solely responsible for the policy of unbridled ambition and territorial aggrandisement, is a complete fallacy. Napoleon did, indeed, improve on the example which had been already given to him, but the Republican Government of France, though at first driven to act in self-defence by the most unwise Declaration of Pillnitz, speedily adopted a more aggressive policy, and amidst many flowers of rhetoric adopted in respect to its neighbours—Belgium, Holland, the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, and Italy—the same highly aggressive policy which had found favour with its predecessors, the Bourbon Kings. In fact, one of the results of the reign of ultra-democracy during the French Revolution was, far from mitigating, to stimulate human passions and to foster the desire for territorial aggrandisement. Nowhere is this more conclusively proved than in the great work of Europe, himself an ardent Republican, on "Europe and the French Revolution."

Another cogent point appears to deserve some attention at the present moment. I read constant invectives against what is called "secret diplomacy." It is very generally held that by taking the direction of international affairs to a greater extent than at present out of the hands of individuals and submitting them to a constant and somewhat extreme degree of popular control, a guarantee for peace would be secured. There is this much truth in the popular ideas on this subject, that an incalculable amount of harm has of late years been unquestionably done by some individual non-British diplomatists, and that Continental diplomacy has not in some cases altogether shaken itself free from the detestable traditions of the 18th and 19th centuries, of which Frederick the Great was the principal apostle and Prince Bismarck the wholehearted heir. It is true that the conduct of the individual diplomatist merely reflects as in a mirror the public opinion and standard of national morality of the people whom he represents, and that there cannot be any greater mistake than to confound Continental, especially German, and British diplomacy in one general condemnation. I think that, without incurring the charge of egotism, I may fairly claim to speak with some little authority on this subject. I was, indeed, a quarter of a century, my experience is that there have never been any important "secrets" in British diplomacy which, from the point of view of public morality or policy, could not unquestionably have been proclaimed on the hustings, and, moreover, that the efforts of that diplomacy have been steadfastly, and often very successfully, directed in order to ensure the maintenance of peace. It was Lord Lyons who, during the early 'sixties, was made instrumental in preventing the calamity of a war between Great Britain and the United States, and he has left on record his deliberate opinion that if, at the time, the irreconcilable opinion of both countries had had greater material facilities for mutual attack and defence, it would have been scarcely possible to avoid war.

I was myself for more than 20 years skating on very thin ice—to use an expression of Lord Salisbury's—in a country where any serious indiscretion or mistake might have led to a dangerous antagonism, if not to actual war, between France and England. I often ask myself what would have been the result, if, during that prolonged and critical period, instead of having to deal with statesmen, such as Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, or Lord Lansdowne, I had been more immediately under the orders of a Committee of the House of Commons composed of very well-intentioned, but not very well-informed or experienced, members of Parliament? It is, of course, only possible to give a conjectural answer to this question. My conjecture is that we should either have been driven to a premature evacuation of Egypt with the certainty that any such step would have led to the most serious embarrassments in the near future, or else that the democratic controllers, maddened by the international pin-pricks to which they would have been at every turn exposed, would have adopted some heroic measure which would have excited the French to fury. I think it may confidently be asserted that they would not have followed the course which was actually adopted, namely, the patient bearing much temporary inconvenience in the sure and certain hope that time would eventually bring about some satisfactory solution.

The only semblance of a reproach which can reasonably be levelled against recent British diplomacy is that, though improbable, it is just conceivable that the present war might have been avoided if the intention of the British Government to resist German aggression had been more clearly and firmly stated at an earlier stage of the negotiations. But it can scarcely be doubted that, if this had been done, the very same individual diplomatists who are now disposed to criticize British diplomacy for not maintaining the peace of Europe would have raised a violent outcry on the plea that diplomatic action had tended to precipitate war.

HUNTING MEN AND THE WAR.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE OF PATRIOTISM.

The article "What Hunting Men have done for Britain" in the May number of *Baily's* is a fine tribute to the patriotism of those who in times of peace regularly follow hounds. From the moment of the outbreak of war, no body of sportsmen made greater sacrifices for their country—the "Roll of Honour" has been a recurring story of this. The Editor of *Baily's Magazine* has constructed his article from facts furnished by the secretaries of the leading Hunts, who were asked to state the number of members or subscribers (as distinct from more followers) serving in the war.

It is common knowledge that in August last 16,000 hunters were given up to the War Office, and these horses helped materially in the mobilisation of the first Expeditionary Force. The new figures set out are illuminative of "What hunting men have done for Britain." Here is a summary of abstract facts that speaks for itself.

Horses of Hounds with the Colours... 130
Horses of Masters of Hounds gone to the war... 1,500
Horses of Hunt members given up... 16,000
Hunt members or subscribers with the Army... 3,000
Hunt followers and farmers' sons enlisted... 1,500
Masters or ex-Masters killed at the front... 5
Hunting men killed... 100

An analysis of the secretarial report shows country houses and homes have been cleared of all their hunting men, whose recreation had given to them a fitness and a hardiness that made for ready efficiency in the Service. It is inspiring to read how the example of Masters and subscribers was followed by the sons of farmers who were imbued with the same spirit and as readily joined the Colours as the sons from the country families. Again, emphasis is laid on the large number of Hunt servants who enlisted and whose knowledge of horse and stable work was invaluable to the Army at the front.

REVIEW OF THE WAR BY
HILLAIRE BELLOC.

MENACE OF 8,000,000 MEN

THE WESTERN AVALANCHE.

The enemy said: "We will hamper you commercially and financially"; and they were right again, though only to a certain extent. In tactical psychological and strategical reasoning the enemy's calculations proved sound, except in the biggest business of all—they despised as inapplicable to modern conditions of war the particular form of defence to which the French were wedded. This defence placed upon a small fraction of their force the duty of holding great masses of the enemy while the remainder awaited a favourable moment of launching a counter-offensive. In other words, while

THE RIGHT AT YOUR

OLDING THE LINE

Meanwhile an army—at first 10 army corps, and ultimately as large as 14 to 15 army corps—was got ready in East Prussia to descend unexpectedly in the north and cut the railways from behind the city of Warsaw. At first that enormous mass of men, containing many new formations,

"THE TIDE HAS TURNED"

WHAT PRZEMYSŁ MEANT.

What supplies has Germany got? food she has just enough to last her until the next harvest. She is pinched in her supply of horses and petrol; in copper she is hampered, but as yet she has not been forced to rob the electric light installations of the cities she has conquered. What

WEATHER REPORT

7TH JUNE. A.M.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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DAILY PRIDE OFFICE.

Mr A. Lenden Mr S. H. Wright Hongkong, 26th February, 1918.
Mr B. Leon

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 4,002 T. Noma, 7th June—Shanghai 3rd June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
ALBANA, British str., 2,270, W. Dunbar, 6th June—Chingwantao 30th May, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
CHUNGKING, British str., 1,311, Rees Lewis, 6th June—Bangkok 28th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
HOKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,420, N. Suzuki, 6th June—Kobe 2nd June, General—Doddwell & Co.
HUT, French str., 703, A. Cornelissen, 6th June—Chingwantao 30th May, Coal—A. R. Marly.
HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,647, N. Kawashima, 6th June—Calcutta 9th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
JADE, French str., 386, J. Panvier, 7th June—Haiphong 5th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KEIMO MARU, Japanese str., 1,163, Imai, 6th June—Haiphong 3rd June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KURUMOW, British str., 1,920, Forsyth, 6th June—Haiphong 30th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KUTSANG, British str., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th June—Moi 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Benson, 7th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
MEXICO CITY, British str., 6,500, N. A. Starkey, 6th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice—Order.
TAKRANG, British str., 979, Matthews, 7th June—Haiphong 3rd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TANGKONG, Japanese str., 1,292, Nishikawa, 6th June—Chingwantao 31st May, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,080, T. Arai, 7th June—Mikie 1st June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 8th.
CYCLOPS, British str., for Yokohama.
KARMA, British str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 7th.
ALBANA, British str., for Canton.
ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
CHUNGKING, British str., for Canton.
CHUAN, British str., for Canton.
KAMO MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.
SOUTH MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Kutany* reports: Fresh to moderate monsoon from Goto Island to Heishan, light monsoon to port.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The str. *China* sailed from Manila on Sunday morning, and is due to arrive at Hongkong this morning.
The str. *Manchuria* sailed from Yokohama on 3rd June via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the str. *Luzon* Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th inst.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Montpelier* left Vancouver, B.C., on 2nd June, p.m.
THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.
The str. *Chungking* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine ports on 22nd inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16th.
The str. *Empire* left Sydney for this port via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila on 2nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Bendloch* from Leith, Middlesbrough, and London left Singapore for this port on 2nd inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16th.
The str. *Indra* sailed from Calcutta on 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Suisang from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong to-day.

OSAKA LINE, LIMITED.
Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 25th June.
Rudolf, from London, is due in Hongkong 12th July.
INDRA LINE.
Indrasambha, from Vladivostok, is due in Hongkong end of July.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 7th.

	Previous Day	On 7th June	On 8th June
Barometer	29.5	29.9	29.9
Thermometer	80	79	76
Humidity	72	89	74
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW
Force	0	0	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest temp air temperature on 6th ... 86.
Lowest temp air temperature on 6th ... 60.

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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [336]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring near Kowloon are marked "K." near Hongkong "H." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Hakea Pier. 3. From Hakea Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & SIZE	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE, via PENANG, COLOMBO, & LONDON via OCEAN PORTS OF CALL	NAGATA	Brit. str.	—	A. R. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
LONDON	NETHERBY HILL	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	MOSMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	End of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & via SINGAPORE & CO.	CORDILLIER	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SHANTUNG via KIELING, & NEW YORK via PANAMA	HIBANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	OSAKA SHOSIN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSIN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANTUNG & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO via SHANTUNG & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, & DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
JAPAN	WALTON HALL	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th July.
Kobe & Yokohama	SAINT RONALD	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUBWILL & Co., Ltd.	About Early in July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
WETAHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
WETAHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOH						

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

20 E. A. HEWITT,
SUPERINTENDENT

